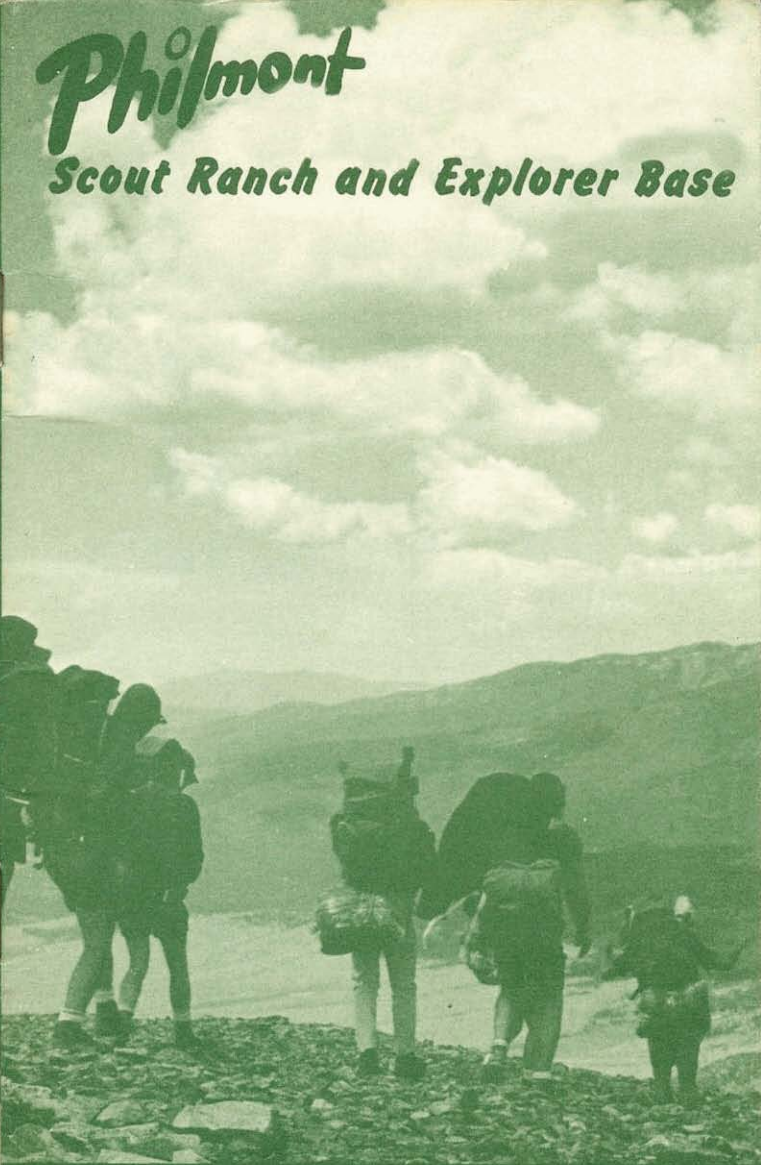


# Philmont

*Scout Ranch and Explorer Base*



## Guidebook to Adventure

**P2**

**PHILMONT SCOUT RANCH**

**and**

**EXPLORER BASE**

**CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO**

**2**

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## WHY COME TO PHILMONT?

There is a magic spell at Philmont. Long ago the Indians felt it. Later Kit Carson, Lucien Maxwell, and other mountain men were captivated by Philmont Country. A century later, the late Mr. Waite Phillips found himself under its spell. Nearly half a century ago, his son, Elliott, and his cousins found it almost a necessity to return to Philmont during those summers in between high school and college.

Why should **you** come to “Scouting Paradise”? You will know the answer after you have hiked and camped along Philmont trails.

### LOCATION AND TERRAIN

**P** is a national camping area, owned and operated by the Boy Scouts of America. Philmont is large, comprising 137,493 acres or about 215 square miles of rugged mountain wilderness in the Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) range of the Rockies. More than 20 staffed camps and 50 unstaffed camps lie within ranch boundaries. Philmont has high mountains which dominate rough terrain with an elevation ranging from 6,500 to 12,441 feet.

### HISTORY

**P** has a unique history of ancient Indians who chiseled writings into canyon walls . . . Spanish conquistadors who explored the Southwest long before the first colonists arrived on the Atlantic coast . . . the rugged breed of mountain men like Kit Carson who blazed trails across this land . . . the great land barons like Lucien Maxwell who built ranches along the Santa Fe Trail, and gold miners seeking fortunes. All these men left their mark on Philmont.

### WILDLIFE

**P** is abundant with wildlife—deer, elk, coyote, antelope, mountain lion, buffalo, beaver, wild turkey, bear and others. Its hills and canyons teem with birds and its streams abound with fish. Its cool mountains harbor a wilderness of botany—trees, shrubs, flowers, and grasses.

### BEAUTY

**P** is rich in natural beauty including the soaring Tooth of Time . . . sunrise from lofty Mount Waite Phillips . . . the blue

water of Cimarroncito Reservoir . . . the panoramic sweep of the plains from Urraca Mesa . . . and sunlight filtering through aspen along the rippling Rayado.

## PROGRAM

**/Z** provides an unforgettable adventure in sky-high backpacking country along hundreds of miles of rugged, rocky trails. Program features combine the best of the old West—horseback riding, burro packing, gold panning, chuck wagon dinners, and wilderness survival—with the most exciting challenges today—rock climbing, orienteering, 30.06 rifle, and geology—in an unbeatable recipe for fast moving fun and he-man outdoorering.

## FELLOWSHIP

**/Z** means camping with your own unit as well as meeting and sharing experiences with other Scouts from all over America and from other countries. This is an opportunity for fellowship and understanding unequalled anywhere in America.

## STAFF

**/Z** has the finest camp staff in America. Each member of the 400-man staff is carefully selected from several thousand applicants. Their strong Scouting spirit, knowledge of camping skills, keen interest in their respective program specialties and a love for Philmont make the staff dedicated to making your expedition a rewarding and memorable experience.

**/Z** is becoming physical, mental, social, and spiritual growth for boys becoming men on inspiring mountain trails with the sweat and hard breathing of a steep climb, beside dying embers of a campfire, beneath a blanket of stars. At Philmont boys come—but men leave.

You must come to Philmont to get all of these opportunities. Don't pass the opportunity to come to Philmont. It will be one of the best investments you can make—the returns are great!

**P S** Philmont Scout Ranch cattle brand

**/Z** Philmont Scout Ranch horse brand

## AWARDS

Meeting the challenge of Philmont is worthy of awards. By themselves awards have little value, but they represent a Philmont experience that can never be sold or traded—only earned. Philmont makes two awards:

### The Arrowhead Patch

is an individual camper award presented by the adult leader for each crew to every member who

1. attends opening campfire—"The New Mexico Story"
2. completes a Philmont itinerary
3. cooperates with his leaders and fellow crew members
4. demonstrates good Scouting spirit
5. attends awards campfire.

### The "We All Made It" Plaque

is a group award presented by Philmont to the adult leaders of each crew that

1. demonstrates good camping practices and Scouting spirit
2. follows an approved itinerary and camps only where scheduled
3. leaves every campsite and trail cleaner than they found it
4. takes advantage of every opportunity to learn about and improve our ecology, and practices the art of outdoor living in ways that minimize pollution of soil, water, and air.

**PHILMONT AWARDS ARE NOT FOR SALE.  
THEY CAN ONLY BE EARNED.**

### Fifty-Miler Award

The Fifty-Miler award, given by the National Council, BSA, may be earned by members of both chartered and provisional units. Requirements for this award include hiking at least fifty miles and performing a ten-hour conservation project—four hours at Philmont and the remaining six hours in your council. All Philmont itineraries can qualify crew members for the Fifty-Miler, although some may require side hikes.

### Merit Badges

Philmont is not the place to work on merit badges. Every camper, however, will acquire a great wealth of knowledge and experience in many merit badge subjects which should make it easier to complete those merit badge requirements at home.

## PREPARING AND TRAINING FOR PHILMONT ADVENTURE

A Philmont expedition begins at home, not at Philmont. Months before arriving you should begin planning and training. Even the best mountaineers and backpackers lay careful plans well in advance of their treks. Hastily planned expeditions are usually miserable ones. Several details must be completed when your leader receives his "expedition leader's kit."

### Your Philmont Itinerary

The first step in preparing for Philmont is to select your itinerary, together with other members of your crew. An itinerary is a hiking plan which describes camps and program features for each day on the trail. Crews are to make five top choices of itineraries and submit them to Philmont before June 1. Your crew's first available choice of itineraries will be reserved and confirmed by mail. The itinerary reserved for your crew determines how much training you will need to prepare for your Philmont expedition. Complete information about itineraries is contained in the booklet titled "Philmont Expedition Planning" which your leader should have.

### Medical Record and Inspection

You must fill out a Health and Medical Record sent to your leader, and to have a physical inspection performed by your doctor *before* departing for Philmont. Physical inspections are valid for one year from the date of examination. You are required to have had a tetanus shot or booster within five years. Give your completed medical form to your leader to present to the Philmont Health Lodge. A ten dollar fee is charged for inspections of campers who fail to get one at home. An additional charge is made for required tetanus shots, which are given by the camp physician.

### Know Your Expedition Number!

Your expedition number and letter are assigned by Philmont. These numbers enable us to distinguish among hundreds of crews coming to Philmont each summer. They are determined by your expected arrival date. If your contingent is to arrive July 14, your expedition number will begin 714 which signifies July (7th month) and the 14th day. Since many contingents arrive each day, a letter distinguishes different contingents (for example, 714-A or B, C, etc.). If your contingent consists of several crews, numbers are used to

designate each one. Thus, your crew's complete expedition number may be 714-A-2. If you don't know your crew's expedition number, be sure to find out what it is.

### Fill Out Your Registration Card

Get a registration card from your leader, fill it out and return it to him. Information on these cards is vital to the Philmont Control Center in case of emergency, to the Postmaster for sorting your mail and to the chaplains. Please complete both sections of the card and indicate your *complete* expedition number. Please don't separate the cards.

### Your Philmont Address and Mail

Make sure your parents and friends know your complete expedition number. This is essential for mail delivery at Philmont. Incoming mail may be picked up only by your expedition leader at the Philmont Post Office when you arrive at Philmont and when you return to Camping Headquarters from the trail. But, you may *send* mail from any staffed camp.

### Emergency Telephone Number at Philmont

Tell your parents and friends that it will be impossible to reach you by telephone except in case of emergency. Since Philmont has three to four thousand campers scattered across 215 square miles of rugged mountain wilderness at any one time, it can require several hours to transport you from some camps to return an emergency phone call. In those cases, it will speed contact when the caller has your full name and expedition number.

Area Code 505 - 376-2281

### Physical Training

Even if you are able to pass a physical examination with flying colors, you need to get in shape for Philmont. Steep, rocky trails with 1000 foot climbs are not unusual. Also, there is 20 to 35 percent less oxygen at Philmont elevations than at sea level. And remember, you will be carrying a pack. Breathing is difficult, especially at first. Jogging, running uphill, and hiking with a full pack (including everything you intend to carry on the trail) are strongly recommended as part of your training. You can do this individually, and with other members of your crew. For your own sake it is important to be in top physical shape when you arrive at Philmont. Why? You'll enjoy it more and be less likely to have medical problems.

## SHARPEN YOUR HIKING AND CAMPING SKILLS

Time and effort spent in sharpening your hiking and camping skills will allow you more time to enjoy the natural beauties and program features of Philmont. The best way to practice and develop these skills is to participate in several outings with your crew. Here are some of the subjects you should cover.

### Gathering Your Equipment

Backpacking requires proper equipment just as any outdoor sport. Without suitable equipment you will face unnecessary hardships. *Take only what you need.* After several overnight camps you should be able to conduct your own shakedown to eliminate items which you didn't need. Remember, the key to successful backpacking is to go lightly.

If you are unable to secure all equipment needed at home, you can probably buy it at Philmont's trading post. Check your equipment against the recommended list on page 14. *This is the maximum.* Some backpackers can reduce this list considerably and still be comfortable and clean.

### Organizing Your Crew

A well organized crew gets its chores accomplished quickly and has more time to enjoy Philmont. Your crew should be well organized before you arrive at Philmont. If your crew is a chartered unit, this should be easy. If your crew is a provisional council group, it is especially important to be well organized. Teamwork, sharing total responsibilities, cooperation and initiative are prerequisites to a successful expedition.

A daily duty roster will help to organize your crew. Each crew member is assigned a responsibility for each day. Jobs should be rotated so that at least one experienced man and one new man work together.

Every job should be clearly defined. Your crew should have a list of all tasks for each job. Then there will be no question about who is responsible for what. Every man will know his job.

### Packing Your Backpack

Here are a few tips for packing your backpack:

1. Everything should be tightly rolled and snugly packed.
2. Aerosol cans and glass jars are not suitable for backpacking.

3. Small articles should not be loose in your pack. Put them in a bag or pants pocket.
4. Plastic bags are good for packing—they keep your gear separated and dry even if your pack gets wet. Experienced backpackers carry a bag of bags.
5. Keep most weight near the top of your pack, nearest your body.
6. Your map, poncho, first aid kit, and camera should be readily accessible.
7. Always put the same items in the same place. Then you can find them without searching your whole pack.
8. Check your pack weight. Twenty-five pounds with food is preferred; thirty pounds is okay.

### Using a Pack Frame

Once you have packed your backpack, you should learn how to secure it to a pack frame. A diamond hitch works best for this. If you don't know how to tie one, check the Boy Scout Field Book.

After you've tied the pack to the frame practice putting it on your back by balancing them on one knee with the pack straps toward you. Slip your nearest arm through the appropriate strap and smoothly swing the frame behind you, reaching down and back to slip your free arm through the second strap. Foam pads on the shoulder straps are a must. Otherwise, your straps will rub sore places on your shoulders and perhaps cut off circulation to your arms.

### Backpacking

If you pack properly, backpacking will be much easier. Practice hikes also help. Your pace is the key to good backpacking. It should be slow enough to allow everyone to keep up without bunching up. Single file is the rule. A steady, constant pace is best. When climbing steep grades, your pace should be slower, but still constant.

Rest stops should be short and frequent. Sixty second rests will let you catch your breath. Learn to rest without removing your pack; you can bend over to take the weight off your shoulders. Deep breathing works best for high altitude backpacking on Philmont. Avoid drinking water during your hike, especially cold water, which may give you stomach cramps. The best backpackers do not drink anything while hiking.

## Pitching and Striking Camp

Selecting a campsite at Philmont is easy. Most sites are designated by a fire point. In staffed camps you will be guided to a campsite. Every member of your crew should know how to pitch, strike and fold the overnighiter type tent, which is used at Philmont. Practice this in pairs as you will do at Philmont. First spread the canvas, then secure the key stakes and finally insert the pole and tie down the front guyline. Your tent is erect. Stakes may be adjusted to eliminate wrinkles. Once you have mastered pitching tents on level ground, try pitching on a slope. Some campsites at Philmont are not level.

## Building a Good Cooking Fire

To build a good cooking fire you need wood, but not just any wood. Philmont has seven principal kinds of trees: aspen, cottonwood, juniper, pine, spruce, fir, and scrub oak. You should be able to identify these kinds of wood without looking at leaves on the trees. Oak makes the best coals for cooking fires; fir, spruce, and pine are suitable, though they are best used for kindling a blaze. Juniper, cottonwood, and aspen may be used for tinder to start a fire but should not be used for cooking unless no other wood is available.

Learn to use an axe safely and practice splitting chunks of wood. Also practice building different types of fires.

Some campsites on Philmont have fire rings to contain cooking fires. If not, you should build your fire on an existing fire point. *Please do not create additional scars in a camp by building a fire where one has never been.*

## Cooking Dehydrated Food at High Altitude

You may not be able to practice cooking at high altitude, but you can practice cooking dehydrated food. Philmont menus contain high protein vacuum-dried, dehydrated, and freeze dried foods. Directions for preparing these menus are explicit, but practice helps. You can get dehydrated trail food at most larger sporting goods stores and many supermarkets or by writing to Philmont for a trading post price list of dehydrated food which may be ordered by mail.

Philmont is a pioneer in using dehydrated and freeze-dried foods. Several unique menus are available in four-man packets from the Philmont Trading Post. These lightweight trail meals are packaged in durable disposable plastic bags and are ideal for Philmont training.

High altitude cooking is different than at lower elevations —

it takes longer. At 7,000 feet, which is low at Philmont, water boils at 199 degrees F. At 9,000 feet, a typical Philmont elevation it boils at 195 degrees F., and at 11,000 feet, a high Philmont elevation, it boils at only 191 degrees F. Water at higher elevations is generally colder, requiring more time to boil. By keeping your pots of food and water covered, you can increase the air pressure and raise the boiling temperature of your cooking water. To overcome this loss of time due to high altitude and cold water, you should organize your meal preparation procedures well.

Clean-up is part of the cooking process. While you are enjoying that delicious meal, be sure to have dirty pots and pans soaking and two pots of water on the fire for washing and rinsing your cooking and eating gear. When you finish eating, the water will be hot.

## Using Map and Compass

Most trails on Philmont are well marked at intersections. But they are not so well marked that you can afford to put your map and compass in the bottom of your pack and forget them. Philmont trail signs generally point to geographic features such as mountains, canyons, and streams. They usually do not point to camps.

Learn to use a map and compass well. This ability is a reassuring comfort. You will be able to know where you are at all times and where you are headed. Look at a map. Do you know what the symbols mean? What are the colors — black, brown, blue, green, white, and red?

Can you orient a map? Compass declination at Philmont is 13 degrees east. Do you know what that means? Are you able to determine the exact direction from one point to another on a map by using your compass? If you have answered “no” to any of these questions, you should study map and compass. The Boy Scout Field Book has an excellent section on map and compass. A book entitled “BE EXPERT WITH MAP AND COMPASS,” by Bjorn Kjellstrom, a good friend of Philmont, is also excellent.



YOUR PERSONAL EQUIPMENT	Check Double X and Check
<b>Packing</b>	
*1 pack .....	_____
*1 pack frame with hip strap .....	_____
*12 plastic bags — assorted sizes .....	_____
*2 twenty-five foot ¼" nylon cords .....	_____
<b>Sleeping</b>	
*sleeping bag in waterproof bag .....	_____
*waterproof ground cloth (7' x 4') or poly pad (48" x 24") .....	_____
pajamas or insulated underwear .....	_____
*flashlight with new batteries (S) .....	_____
<b>Wearing</b>	
*1 pair hiking boots (broken in) with new laces .....	_____
*2 pairs wool socks .....	_____
*3 pairs cotton socks .....	_____
*1 uniform trousers — long .....	_____
*1 uniform shorts .....	_____
*2 uniform shirts .....	_____
*2 T-Shirts .....	_____
2 under shorts .....	_____
*1 sweater and nylon shell or warm jacket .....	_____
*1 poncho, rain suits, or raincoat .....	_____
1 neck scarf or bandana .....	_____
*Pair moccasins or sneakers .....	_____
*hat, flexible, with brim .....	_____
*belt .....	_____
<b>In Your Pockets</b>	
*pocket knife .....	_____
*waterproof case with matches .....	_____
*partial roll individual toilet paper .....	_____
money (recommend \$5 for trail) .....	_____
*compass .....	_____
*chapstick .....	_____
<b>Eating</b>	
*deep plate (like Boy Scout mess kit cover) .....	_____
*cup .....	_____
*spoon .....	_____
*canteen, 2 qt. .....	_____

YOUR PERSONAL EQUIPMENT	Check Double X and Check
<b>Keeping Clean and Healthy</b>	
*bar soap in plastic container .....	_____
*toothbrush and toothpaste (small tube) .....	_____
*comb .....	_____
*metal mirror (S) .....	_____
small towel and washcloth .....	_____
*shaving equipment (not electric) .....	_____
*handkerchiefs (3) .....	_____
*stick insect repellent (S) .....	_____
*foot powder and bandaids (S) .....	_____
*tube sunburn lotion (S) .....	_____
<b>Optional</b>	
*camera and film .....	_____
*knife and fork .....	_____
*sunglasses .....	_____
*inexpensive watch .....	_____
*fishing line .....	_____
*postcards, pre-stamped .....	_____
small note pad and pencil .....	_____
*extra pair shoe laces .....	_____
stocking cap .. <i>REQ</i> .....	_____
rubber bands, large .....	_____
*clothes pins .....	_____
*Available at Philmont Trading Post S — Share with buddy	

## TIPS ON EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

### Packs

All of your personal gear, plus your share of food and crew equipment, must fit in your pack. If it is not waterproof, you can use a sheet of plastic or your ground cloth to keep the contents dry. A limited supply of Skyline packs can be rented at Philmont for \$1.50 each.

### Pack Frames

A stout pack frame is essential for backpacking in a rugged mountain wilderness like Philmont. A good frame is designed to position your pack's weight high on your back and close to your body, and enables you to carry a reasonably heavy load of 25-30 pounds with minimum effort. Most of the load

should be supported on your hips, not your shoulders, by using a hip strap attached to the bottom of the frame.

Check your frame for cracks in the welded joints. Do not use a pack frame with even the slightest crack unless it can be repaired. Cracks widen and break quickly under stress and strain.

If you don't have a pack frame, plan to rent one at Philmont. Army pack boards rent for 50 cents each and aluminum Cruiser frames for \$1.

### **Cold Weather Clothing and Equipment**

Be prepared for many kinds of weather at Philmont. Afternoon temperature in low valleys can be hot as blazes (100 degrees or more), and night temperatures high in the mountains may be cold enough to freeze a thin crust of ice in your water bucket.

Philmont can be dry as a desert and then a sudden downpour will soak everything. Fortunately New Mexico's low humidity allows wet clothing and gear to dry quickly. Rain occurs most frequently in the afternoon and may last an hour or all night. Small hail or sleet sometimes accompany rain. Mountain weather is fickle — anything can happen and often does. Snow is possible, particularly in June. On unusually cold days you may wish to wear pajamas under your normal clothes for added warmth. Keep your jacket and poncho handy at all times.

### **Sleeping Bags**

About one-third of your Philmont expedition will be spent in a sleeping bag. It should be warm (suitable for temperatures between 25 and 60 degrees), but not bulky or heavy. When rolled it should be no more than 20 inches long and 10 inches in diameter, and it should weigh less than six pounds. Use a waterproof bag to keep your sleeping bag dry.

### **Boots**

Good hiking boots are a must at Philmont. Your trek will cover forty to eighty miles over steep, rocky trails. Without a good pair of broken-in hiking boots, you will have to endure many blisters or sore feet at best. You may have to miss part of your expedition to receive proper medical attention.

When buying boots wear the same socks you plan to use for hiking. Well fitting boots should allow you to wiggle your toes freely, but not allow your toes or heels to shift sideways in the boot. Boots should be sturdy but not too heavy. Three

to five pounds per pair is good for average sizes. We recommend 6-inch or 8-inch high Boy Scout boots with vibram soles which will last long after you leave Philmont. Be sure to waterproof your boots before hitting the trail.

### **Socks**

White wool athletic socks are excellent for trail wear. If wool irritates your skin, wear white cotton socks under your wool ones. Two pairs of medium weight socks are usually more comfortable than a single heavy pair.

### **Camera and Film**

Although optional, a camera and film are rewarding to record memorable experiences and beautiful scenes. Some crews select a crew photographer who takes shots for everyone. Another weight-saving scheme is for several fellows to share a camera and have duplicate pictures made at home. If you have one set developed first, you can sort out poor photos before having additional copies made. You will save money as well as weight.

### **Glass Containers and Aerosol Cans**

No glass containers or aerosol cans should be carried on the trail. Glass breaks easily and aerosol cans often spew forth in packs of unwitting backpackers.

### **Money**

Most campers spend about \$20 each in Philmont trading posts. If major items such as jackets are desired, more money will be needed.

Five to ten dollars per camper is adequate to cover most expenses on the trail. These expenses may include:

Hunter Safety Course .....	\$1.00
.22 rifle — 25 shots .....	.50
20 gauge trap — 3 shots .....	.50
20 gauge trap — 7 shots .....	1.00
30.06 rifle — 4 shots .....	.50
10-day fishing license, age 14-17 .....	1.10
10-day adult fishing license .....	8.00
5-day adult fishing license .....	5.25
Candy .....	?
Film .....	?
Replacements for damaged trail equipment.....	?

## Crew Equipment

At Philmont each crew of 10-14 persons is issued the following equipment free of charge (except for damage or replacement charges when returned):

### Person Responsible

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 dining fly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 collapsible poles for dining fly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 overnighter tent for each 2 persons
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 collapsible tent pole for each overnighter
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 trail chef kit: 8-qt. pot  
4-qt. pot w/lid  
2-qt. pot w/lid  
coffee pot w/lid  
2 fry pans w/handles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 chef cutlery kit: 1 large spoon  
1 large fork  
1 large spatula
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 extra 8-qt. pot for washing dishes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 collapsible shovel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 tote litter bag (use empty trail food bag for plastic liner)
- \_\_\_\_\_ dishwashing soap
- \_\_\_\_\_ scouring pads
- \_\_\_\_\_ sanitizing tablets for rinse water
- \_\_\_\_\_ iodine tablets for purifying water
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 sponge

Each crew of 10-14 should bring to Philmont or plan to purchase the following items at the trading post:

- 3 Philmont maps
- 2 2½ gal. water containers
- 1 bowsaw with cover
- 1 ¾ axe with sheath
- 2 hot pot tongs
- 1 measuring cup
- 1 file with handle and small sharpening stone
- 1 sewing kit w/heavy thread and needle for repairing packs
- 5 steel tent pins per person

1 crew first aid kit containing:

- 2 cravats
- 6 4-in. x 4-in. gauze pads
- assorted bandaids and moleskin
- soap
- aspirin
- salt tablets
- 1 roll 1-in. adhesive tape
- 1 roll 2-in. adhesive tape
- 1 elastic bandage
- 1 toenail clipper

Additional supplies may be required for your trip to and from Philmont. Determine what these requirements are and get the items you need.

## ARRIVING AT PHILMONT

In Cimarron, New Mexico, a small, historic town that Kit Carson and Buffalo Bill once knew, turn south off U. S. 64 and head toward Philmont on New Mexico 21 along a branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Cimarron means "wild" or "untamed" in Spanish and echoes memories of a wild and wooly past. After crossing a small bridge over the Cimarron River, the Don Diego Hotel is on your left. Once called the St. James Hotel, the present Don Diego boasts an exciting history. Billy the Kid, Clay Allison and other famous gunfighters stayed here. Twenty-six men were allegedly carried from the hotel—feet first!

Across the street from the Don Diego is a garage once known as Swink's Gambling Hall. Here Lucien Maxwell, a great land baron who owned 1,714,765 acres, including all of Philmont, bet on one of the old West's most famous horse races. Maxwell's bet was a roulette table piled high with gold. The race is famous because Maxwell warned his jockey to win or he would be shot off his horse at the finish line. He won.

One block left of the Don Diego stands an old grist mill, built in 1864 and operated by Maxwell. It is now a fascinating museum. Fred Lambert\*, the museum curator, is a famed lawman of Cimarron's early days. Plan to visit the museum before or after your Philmont trek.

Just beyond Cimarron you will pass the Philmont boundary marker. About one-half mile farther you will pass the buffalo pasture which contains about 5,000 acres and 150 buffalo.

Beyond the buffalo pasture, the first group of houses on the right, are homes of ranch personnel. Farther back are the barns where Waite Phillips once kept polo horses. The ranch administration offices are next on your left. Warehouses for food and supplies, farm equipment, vehicles, and maintenance shops are located here.

\*Fred Lambert died Feb. 3, 1971.

Looking to your right every mountain you see lies on Philmont. As you scan the horizon, you can just see the top of the famous "Tooth of Time."

Next on your left is the Villa Philmonte, the magnificent summer home of Waite Phillips. Notice the Spanish-style architecture, high arches, and tile roof. Behind the Villa is the Philmont Training Center where Scouting families live in tent cities during weekly training conferences held throughout the summer.

Past the Villa on the left is the Seton Memorial Library and Museum where the books, paintings and animal skin collections of Ernest Thompson Seton are exhibited. Be sure to visit the tremendous memorial to one of Scouting's three founders.

## **DAY ONE AT PHILMONT**

At last you're here! Turn right through Philmont's gateway, flanked by two giant Douglas Fir logs, into Camping Headquarters. Look at those "tired boots" draped across the gateway after trodding Philmont's trails.

### **Reception Center**

Drive through the gate to the Reception Center and be greeted by a staff member with complete instructions for unloading. Please follow them carefully.

### **Meet your Ranger**

After unloading, you will meet your ranger. He has a sincere interest in your group and has been trained to help your crew get started on a successful expedition. His job is to lead you through the Philmont check-in and to accompany you for two days on the trail to review camping and hiking skills.

### **Philmont Check-In**

Before your crew hits the trail the following steps must be completed, though not necessarily in the sequence given:

#### **1. Tent Assignment**

You will receive tent assignments at the Reception Center for your first and last nights at Philmont. Crews wanting to

spend additional nights in Camping Headquarters should plan to use trail tents because available wall tents and platforms are limited. Your ranger will show your crew to their tents. After leaving your packs in your tents, wash, comb your hair and put on a uniform to look sharp for your crew photograph.

#### **2. Your Crew Photograph**

A Philmont photographer will position your crew for its photograph. Prints 8 in. x 10 in. will be available for \$1 each when you return from the trail. The photographer will take your order.

#### **3. Medical Inspection**

A medical inspection will be given to all crew members at the building next to the health lodge. Each person and the medical forms should be in alphabetical order for the inspection. We hope this will be your only visit with our medical staff, but if you become seriously ill or injured on the trail, the doctors and staff are ready to help.

#### **4. Your Leader Meets the Registrar**

While your ranger takes you to the Health Lodge, your leader will meet the Registrar in the Camping Headquarters office. Payment of the balance of fees is due at this time. Also, a large envelope for storing extra money and valuables will be issued here. When you have deposited these items, your leader will return the envelope to the Registrar to store in a safe.

#### **5. Your Leaders Visit the Control Center**

Your adult leader and crew leader will meet one of the itinerary planners at the Control Center, who will finalize arrangements for your program, food pickups, bus transportation, and museum tours. Leaders should bring your completed registration cards, in alphabetical order by crews, and a Philmont map to mark your route and campsites. You will be given a copy of your selected itinerary as a souvenir of your Philmont adventure.

#### **6. Laundry — Trail Equipment — Trail Food Issue**

Soiled uniforms and other clothing may be left at the laundry in the West Rocky Mountain Shelter to be dry-cleaned or laundered for a reasonable charge. Your clothes will be

ready when you return from the trail. Keep the laundry receipt to claim your clothes.

Trail equipment including tents, cutlery, kits, cooking pots, etc. will be issued to you from the trail equipment section of the West Rocky Mountain Shelter. Your first trail food will be issued in this complex also. You must present the original copy of your itinerary to draw your trail food.

Just before leaving the West Rocky Mountain Shelter, your leader should pick up your mail.

## 7. Shakedown

In a place designated by your ranger you will unpack everything and place each item on your ground cloth. Then your ranger will check which items are necessary and which are not. He will then demonstrate the best methods of packing at Philmont.

## 8. Store Excess Baggage

After shakedown, gather all excess items, pack them securely, and bring them to the West Rocky Mountain Shelter to be stored in a locker. Everything you will not carry in your pack must be stored for safe-keeping. Nothing can be left in your tent. Only your leader will have the locker key.

*PLEASE NOTE:* After leaving Camping Headquarters, there is *NO* opportunity to return excess baggage. If you have doubts about taking certain items, discuss them with your ranger. He knows.

## 9. Tour Camping Headquarters — Trading Post

As time permits, your ranger can give you a relaxed tour of Camping Headquarters including the program exhibit area where you will learn about interesting features of Philmont.

Your tour should include a visit to the trading post where a complete supply of Scout uniforms and equipment, Philmont items (including neckerchief slides, patches, belts, buckles, wool jackets, maps, etc.), Indian-made jewelry, and souvenirs of the Southwest are available. You will also have an opportunity to visit the trading post when you return from the trail.

## 10. Eat in Headquarters Dining Hall

In Camping Headquarters, you will eat in the dining hall. The food is terrific!

## 11. Write Home

After supper is a good time to write home. Your parents will enjoy hearing from you. (Writing kits, Philmont post cards, and pens are available at the trading post.)

## 12. Opening Campfire

Your first evening campfire at Philmont is the thrilling "New Mexico Story," a historic narrative of the Southwest. Your Philmont adventure begins here. Warm clothing is recommended for this and all campfires.

## 13. A Good Night's Sleep

Following the campfire quietly return to your tent and crawl in your bedroll for a good night's sleep. Tomorrow you hit the trail.

# DAY TWO AT PHILMONT

## Expedition Leaders Orientation

Your expedition leader(s) will eat breakfast with the camp staff at 6:30 a.m. At 7:00 a.m. he will join other leaders in the staff lounge for an orientation meeting which lasts about 45 minutes. Your ranger will eat breakfast with you. After breakfast check out of tent city and report to the Reception Center at the time scheduled for your departure to starting camp.

## En Route to Starting Camp

A Philmont bus will take your crew within several miles of your starting camp. Be prepared to hike to your starting camp. Here your ranger will brief you on

- camping skills and mountain hiking
- map reading and using a compass
- adjusting to high altitude
- cooking trail menus
- using knife, axe and bowsaw
- fire building
- conservation and ecology
- wilderness manners
- camp sanitation
- first aid

## DAY THREE AT PHILMONT

After a good night's sleep and a good breakfast in starting camp, your ranger will hike with you on the first leg of your Philmont trek. This hike will not be too long or difficult to allow you to get better adjusted to high altitude. Your ranger will be on hand to assist you. He will offer constructive ideas on how to sharpen your camping skills. When your crew has achieved reasonable proficiency in hiking and camping skills, your ranger will leave you. Then you are strictly on your own.

### Hiking on Philmont

Philmont abounds with picturesque hiking areas. Every section of the ranch has many opportunities for stimulating and beautiful hikes. Take time to enjoy those scenic panoramas, delicate wild flowers, rippling streams, majestic peaks, and towering firs. Some of the most beautiful scenery is along little used trails and remote trail camps. When your crew is quiet you may see wildlife including deer, turkey, porcupine, elk, bobcat, coyote, badgers, and bear. Don't forget to record the animals you see on your wildlife census card.

Hiking on Philmont is often difficult. Weighty packs, steep trails, and high altitudes challenge even the best backpackers. Remember, your trek is a team effort. Stronger fellows are expected to help weaker ones. Faster hikers should hike near the end of the line and encourage the slower ones in front.

## CAMPING AT PHILMONT

Camping is the major activity at Philmont. You will camp every day on your trek in Philmont camps that vary from vast meadows to narrow valleys and lofty mountain tops. Elevations at some camps are less than 7,200 feet; others exceed 10,500 feet. Your itinerary will include several different types of camps, as well as starting, staffed, trail and dry camps.

Starting camps are staffed by a team of Philmont rangers. One of these rangers will be assigned to assist your crew. All five starting camps have an adequate water supply.

Staffed camps are supervised by a camp director and one to

seven program specialists to present unique program features (see page 35). All staffed camps have reliable water supplies. Most staffed camps have two way radio communications with the Philmont Control Center. Commissaries, trading posts, and showers are available at some staffed camps. See the booklet entitled "Expedition Planning" for detailed information on camp facilities.

Trail camps have water but no staff. Here you are completely on your own. See "Expedition Planning" for ideas about what to do in trail camps.

Dry camps have no water and no staff. They are used because they provide scenic vistas, pleasant campsites and valuable training. Vast stretches of the great Southwest are dry and early pioneers traveling the Santa Fe Trail in covered wagons had to conserve every cup of water. Sometimes they had to drink the blood of their oxen and other animals to survive. You will not have to endure this much hardship, but you may have to carry water in collapsible containers for several miles before arriving at your dry camp. Check your itinerary to determine the closest place to get water.

Most campsites are clearly designated, but some are not. Check your map and use a compass to be sure you're at the right place. Most camps are designated by rectangular trail signs labeled with the camp name.

### Fire Points

Fire rings have been established at some camps. They are to contain the fires; reduce possibilities of forest fires; limit amounts of wood burned; establish campsites in the most desirable locations; eliminate unnecessary fire lays, and make cooking easier. When fire rings are provided, use them. Where they are not provided, please build your fire on an existing fire lay. Do not scar the beauty of Philmont camps by creating unnecessary new fire lays.

### Natural Areas

Rayado Canyon between Abreu and Fish Camp and the high country near Mount Baldy are designated natural areas. No vehicles, cattle, camping or new man-made structures are permitted in these areas. You can observe nature and wildlife in their true setting while hiking trails through these natural areas. Trail signs mark the entrances and exits to them.

## SAVE OUR AMERICAN RESOURCES

SOAR (Save Our American Resources) is a new environmental action and ecology program initiated by the Boy Scouts of America in 1971. It is designed to encourage everyone to be concerned about pollution and other major conservation problems. Philmont has always been deeply concerned about our environment and ecology. Camping here and everywhere is a privilege. This privilege carries with it a great responsibility to preserve Philmont's natural beauty. This responsibility is yours. Your wholehearted cooperation is earnestly needed. While you are camping at Philmont, please help take this responsibility.

### Wilderness Manners

Good wilderness manners cannot be overemphasized. Thousands hike Philmont trails each summer and each camper wants to find a wilderness unscarred by others.

### Initials

If you want to leave your "mark" on Philmont, do a conservation project. Initials on trees, latrines, cabins, and trail signs are unsightly and are in very poor taste. They detract from the wilderness.

### Let Our Trees Live

Green boughs and trees should not be cut without staff permission and a standing tree, dead or alive, is a much less fire hazard than a downed one. Some camps have cut trees which need cutting. Other camps need help to transplant small trees in areas where they are more useful and where they are more likely to survive. Philmont needs trees.

### Follow Switchbacks

Steep trails often have switchbacks to make climbing easier and to avoid serious erosion. When switchbacks are cut by going straight downhill to the path below, an erosion problem is created which the trail was designed to prevent. When one crew cuts a switchback, others will follow. Besides causing gulleys and slides, this practice is dangerous. Loose rock and steep slopes invite falls.

### Trail Signs

Altering or removing a trail sign is no joking matter. Crews that follow false or misplaced trail signs may become lost.

Please respect the rights of other crews by respecting, not molesting, all trail signs. Get your souvenirs at the trading post.

### Pick Up Litter

Philmont takes great pride in maintaining litter free trails and campsites. Obviously, the staff cannot keep litter and trash picked up from all trails and campsites. Your help is needed. If you see litter, please pick it up and carry it to the next refuse can or burn it in your next fire. Also, make sure your crew does not create litter.

### Bathing and Laundering

Streams, lakes, springs, and ponds are not for bathing and laundering. Carry water a safe distance from natural water sources when you bathe or do your laundry. Your dirty water should be put in your sump or latrine, not in our pollution-free streams and lakes. Springs and streams are sources of drinking water. No crew wants to drink your waste water. Polluting a spring or stream is a serious offense.

### Gadgetry

If time permits, you may want to construct pioneering gadgets, tables, tripods, clothesline, etc., in your campsite, but be sure to knock them down before breaking camp. Remember, Philmont is a wilderness area.

### Ditching and Raking

Ditching tents and raking campsites is not permitted at Philmont. Both ditching and raking are unnecessary and constitute a serious threat to conservation. Ranch soil is porous and humidity is low; water quickly soaks in or evaporates. Erosion, however, is an ever-present problem. If you exercise care in choosing your tent site, you will have adequate drainage without ditching.

### Report Artifacts

Philmont is a natural outdoor biological, geological, archaeological, and historical laboratory and museum. Countless varieties of rock, plants, and animals are found here, as well as abundant evidence of past human habitation from pre-historic Indians (arrowheads, pot shards, grinding stones, etc.) to old mining camps (bottles, cans, equipment, cabins, etc.). Specimens of plants, animals, or artifacts, such as mentioned above, are to be observed and left where you discover

them, not collected and removed from Philmont. Reports of discoveries are helpful in reconstructing Philmont's archaeological and historical past. Under exceptional circumstances, permission to remove certain specimens may be obtained from the Curator of Philmont Museums or the Director of Program.

### **Campsite Check Out**

Campsites have been inspected by Philmont staff members in the past as part of the check-out procedure. This year the responsibility for leaving a clean campsite rests entirely with you. You are expected to pick up all litter around your campsite, to clean your latrine, to make absolutely sure your fire is dead out, to remove trash from your fire lay, to clean your dishwater sump and to leave a generous wood supply for the next crew. If your campsite was messy when you arrived, it is your job to see that it is cleaned. Your cooperation is earnestly requested to preserve Philmont for future generations. Help fight pollution — leave a clean campsite.

### **Preparing Delicious Trail Menus — Food Pickups**

Ten different trail menus featuring food from progressive companies are issued in four-man packets. Packaged in durable, disposable poly bags, these lightweight trail meals have been carefully developed and checked for quality and quantity for rugged mountain hiking and backpacking needs of husky young men and leaders who hike Philmont trails. Concentrated foods do not always look or taste the same as fresh, frozen, or canned foods, but when properly prepared they are appetizing and nourishing.

Explicit cooking directions are indicated on each food packet for your convenience. Follow these instructions closely. Remember, make allowances for high altitude cooking.

When planning your trek, a Philmont itinerary planner will designate camps where you will pick up food. Normally, you will carry about three days supply — sometimes four, depending on your itinerary. Each camp commissary man will issue you specific menus according to a prearranged plan. This plan enables your crew to eat a different menu each of your ten days on the trail.

## **SAFE AND HEALTHY CAMPING AND HIKING**

Strict adherence to proper health and safety practices is crucial at Philmont. Each camper is responsible to himself for remaining strong and healthy. Of greater importance,

each camper is responsible to other members of his crew. Failure to purify water or to rinse dishes thoroughly may affect everyone in the crew. Health and safety are a crew responsibility as well as an individual one. Here are some wise trail practices that will help keep you and your crew strong, safe, and healthy.

### **Keep Personally Clean**

Good campers are clean. Personal cleanliness will make you feel better, smell good, and look decent to the rest of your crew. Take pride in the personal appearance of yourself and your crew. Your appearance will be compared with that of other crews from all parts of America. A short haircut is recommended the day before you leave for Philmont. Short hair is easier to wash and comb when you are in the rugged, challenging wilderness.

### **Caring for Your Feet**

Foot travel is the primary means of transportation at Philmont. Sound, healthy feet are a must. Proper foot care will keep your feet sound and healthy. Cut your toenails short and square — don't round the corners. Clean feet and socks will reduce the possibility of blisters. Wash your feet before and after hiking. Change your socks daily. Always keep your feet and socks dry. Treat cuts and sores on your feet with antiseptic and bandaids or moleskin. Blisters should be given immediate attention when noticed. When one member of your crew tends to his blister, the rest of you should check your feet. A crew can travel only as fast as its worst blister allows. Follow the instructions on foot care which you received at starting camp.

### **Wash Your Clothes**

The mark of a first-class backpacker is his clean clothes. They lift both his morale and his esteem. Take advantage of every opportunity to wash your soiled clothing. After washing, spread them over tree limbs or shrubs where they will dry quickly.

### **Purify All Drinking Water**

All water from all sources — including springs, streams, and wells — must be purified by using iodine tablets unless a



staff man informs you that the water is chlorinated. This rule should be strictly enforced. Your own well being is at stake.

### **Wash and Rinse Dishes Thoroughly**

Thorough washing and rinsing of dishes will protect your crew's health. Washing and rinsing dishes in cold water invites trouble. Diarrhea and dysentery make an expedition miserable. Time taken to boil water for rinsing dishes is well spent. Rinse your dishes in boiling water with HTH added. HTH disinfectant is recommended by the Health Department and the National Camping Service of the Boy Scouts. Dishes and utensils will air-dry quickly at Philmont.

### **Use Sump for Dirty Dishwater**

Dishwater sumps are provided at most staffed camps. Strain out all garbage and pour dishwater in the sump. At trail camps, strain out all garbage and pour your dishwater in the latrine.

### **Dispose of Garbage and Trash Properly**

Proper disposal of garbage and rubbish insures a clean camp and protects everyone's health. Do not bury garbage. Bears and rodents will soon uncover it. Remove both ends of cans. Crush all "crushables." Burn all trash and cans. Put all burned cans and unburnables in separate refuse cans where provided. If refuse cans are not available, use separate tote bags lined with plastic trail packets to carry them to the next refuse cans you encounter.

### **Latrines**

Pit latrines are provided for your use in staffed camps and some trail camps. They should be kept clean by members of your crew. At all other trail camps, your crew must dig a saddle trench for your use. The trenches should be at least eighteen inches deep, eight inches wide, and two feet long for an overnight camp. Keep your trowel or trench shovel at the latrine to cover waste after each use. Protect your toilet paper with a plastic bag. Garbage and trash should not be put in your latrine because animals may uncover it. Before leaving, fill the trench completely, pack the earth, and mound it to avoid erosion. A stake indicating a closed latrine and the date is helpful.

### **Prevent Forest Fires**

Our forests are a beautiful and valuable heritage. Philmont's dry climate requires everyone's cooperation to prevent forest fires. The United States Forest Service points out that good outdoorsmen follow these practices when using fires:

1. Never build a fire against a tree, stump, root or log as it may be difficult to control or put out.
2. Avoid building a fire on a grassy area as this destroys one of our most valuable assets. Grass will not grow for several years on a fire spot. (At Philmont please use established fire lays.)
3. Build your fires on rock or on at least two (2) inches of unburnable soil taken from latrine trench or "borrow" pit. Replace soil to pit when you break camp.
4. Rake up inflammable material before building a fire.
5. Never toss a match away. Put it in the fire or hold the match until it stops smoking, then break it between the thumb and fingers of one hand and step on it.
6. Never leave a fire unwatched, even for a few minutes, particularly on a windy day.
7. Never try to put a fire out by scattering it.
8. Put out your fire with sand, damp earth or, best of all, water. After the first soaking, stir the ashes and add more water, then feel it with your hands to make sure it is out.
9. Keep in mind the forest and wildlife resources and, possibly, human lives you are protecting by your care in handling fire.

Be alert for wild fires. If you see white smoke boiling up, you may have spotted a forest fire. Prairie fires spread quickly and their smoke is sweeping. If you spot a fire or think you have, report it to your leader at once. He in turn should report it to the nearest camp director or staff member as soon as possible. Your crew should not attempt to fight wild fires but should quickly leave the area. Trained fire fighters will extinguish fires quickly once they are reported.

### **Smoking**

Our Scout Oath reminds us to keep ourselves physically strong. Smoking adversely affects the human body and may cause cancer. Because of the ever present forest fire danger, smoking is not permitted on Philmont trails. If you must smoke, do it in camp.

## Firearms and Fireworks

Firearms are not allowed at Philmont except those furnished on designated rifle ranges. Do not bring firearms or archery equipment with you. If you cannot avoid bringing weapons with you, they must be checked in at the Camping Headquarters office during your stay.

Shooting fireworks is prohibited by New Mexico state law. They are a great fire hazard on the ranch. Do not bring fireworks with you.

## Climbing

Falls from cliffs and rocky ridges are the most serious accidents that occur at Philmont. Campers should be constantly alert to this very present danger when climbing steep, rocky mountain slopes. Common sense will enable you to differentiate between *difficult* and *dangerous* areas and to bypass dangerous areas completely.

Rock outcrops in the north country are usually soft sandstone, easily dislodged and crumbly. Rock formations in the central and southern portions of the ranch are generally harder and more firm, but often steep and precipitous.

Avoid rolling rocks downward. There may be other campers below you. Rock throwing is prohibited by New Mexico state law and is particularly dangerous in mountainous regions. These acts may create serious erosion problems. The "A-B-C" of mountain climbing is ALWAYS BE CAREFUL.

## Beware of Lightning and Flash Floods

Experience has taught us that summits of mountains, crests of ridges, slopes above timberline, and large meadows are extremely hazardous places to be during lightning storms. If you are caught in such an exposed place, quickly descend to a lower elevation, away from the direction of the approaching storm, and squat down, keeping your head low. A dense forest located in a depression provides excellent protection. Avoid taking shelter at the base of large trees, however, and stay away from fences and other objects which will conduct electricity.

By squatting down you have minimal contact with the ground, thus reducing danger from ground currents. Your boots, if kept dry, will provide good insulation. If the threat of lightning strikes is great, your crew should not huddle together but spread out. If one member of your crew is jolted, the rest of you can tend to him.

During periods of heavy rain, stay away from canyon bottoms. Pitch your tents on higher ground. The flash flood of June, 1965 taught us that innocent, thread-like streams can become raging rivers in very little time.

## What To Do If "Confused"

If your crew hikes together, instead of stretching over a long distance on the trail, the possibility of anyone becoming confused is remote. Our trails are well marked at junctions. If you can read a map and use a compass with reasonable proficiency, you will always know where you are.

Never allow one member of your crew to leave camp or side hike alone. Follow the "rule of three" — always hike together in groups of three or more.

Philmont has many trails and no swamps. If one member or an entire crew becomes confused, it is best to travel downhill. Sooner or later you will find a trail, a camp, a stream, or a landmark you can identify. *Do not attempt to travel at night.* Make camp at a safe place, build a fire and keep it going. This may help a search party. Most searching, however, is done in daylight except for dire emergencies. Prepare your crew for a comfortable night. Extra food can boost morale of a confused crew.

## Bears

Bears are a unique part of Philmont's program. They are wild, however, and you should not take chances with them. Do not under any circumstances provoke a bear or get between a bear and food. Above all, do not attempt to feed the bears, irritate them with flash bulbs, or chase them. Playful bears can become a raging menace without warning. Cubs are particularly dangerous because the mother bear instinctively protects them from even the slightest threat.

If a bear visits your campsite, stay away from him and make lots of noise. Striking pots and pans together will often scare him away. Attempting to play dead is foolish and may result in injuries.

Ask the staff if they have a safe place to store your food and all other "smellables" at night. If not, suspend them in a bag or basket well away from your campsite. A good procedure for suspending your food and "smellables" is to toss a rope over a high tree limb, tie your bag of food to one end, raise it ten feet above the ground and six feet from the tree trunk, and tie the other end of the rope to a low branch. If a bear does get your food, let him have it. You can get more at the nearest mountain commissary.

## Avoid the Plague

Rabies and bubonic plague are transmitted by rabbits, bats, ground squirrels, chipmunks, and other rodents. Do not handle ground animals.





















